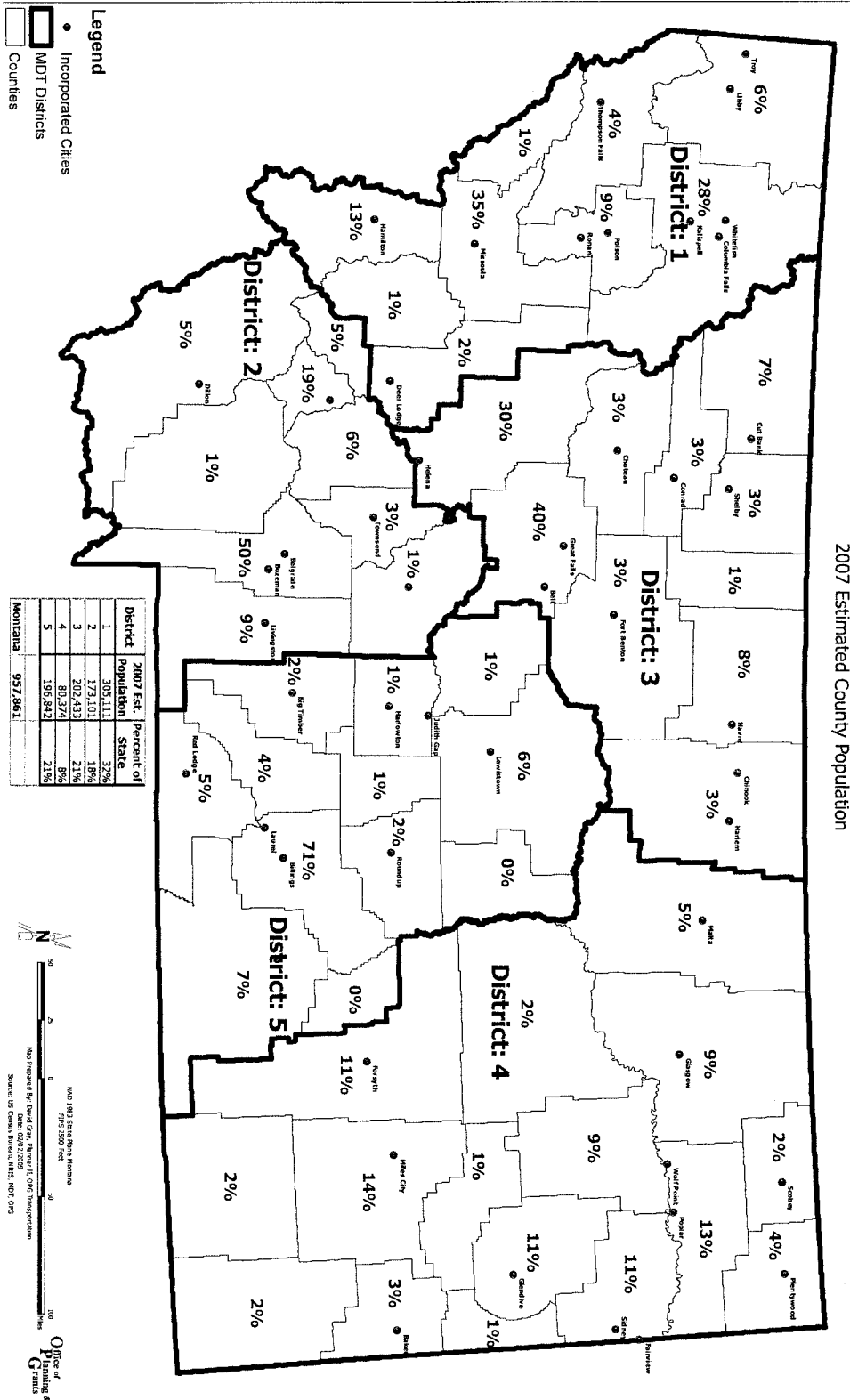


Montana Department of Transportation Districts

2007 Estimated County Population



HB 377 – Transportation Commission

Information for the
House Transportation Committee
February 6, 2009

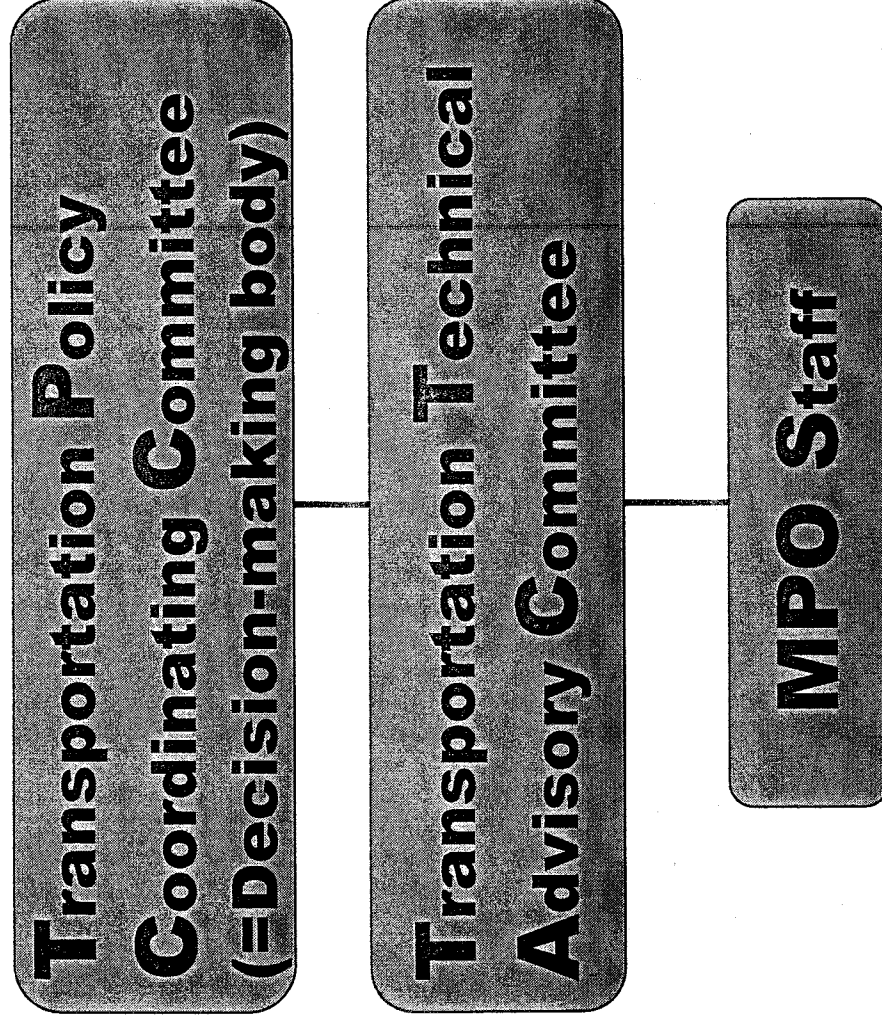
What is an MPO?

- A transportation **policy-making and planning body** with representatives of local, state & federal government and transportation authorities
- Required in **urbanized areas** of 50,000+
- Ensures federal spending on transportation occurs through a **comprehensive, cooperative and continuing (3-C) process**

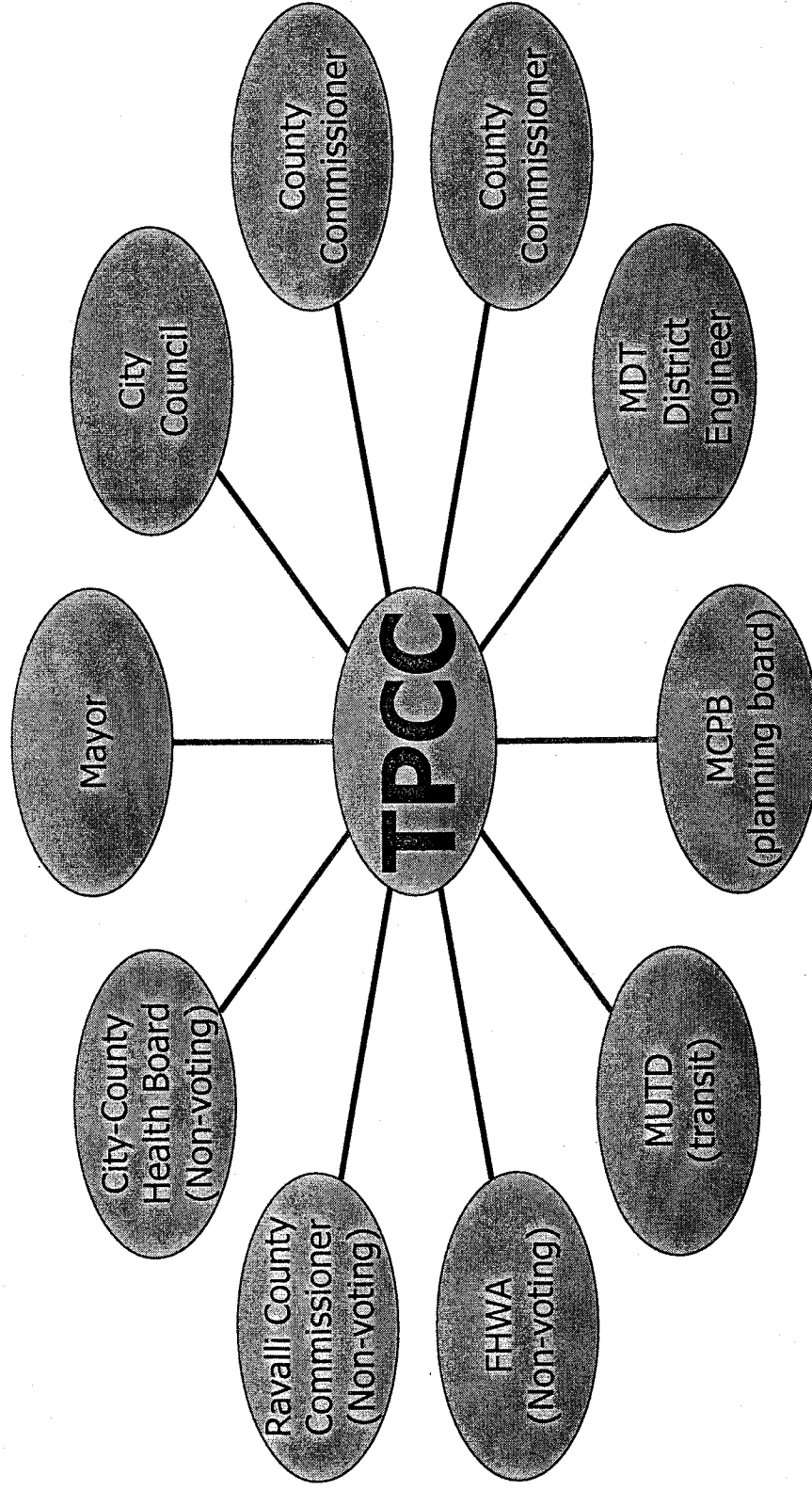
3-C Process

- **Consultation** – confer and consider other party's views before taking action
- **Cooperation** – involved parties carry out the processes and work together jointly to achieve a common goal
- **Coordination** – consistency

Who is the MPO?



Transportation Policy Coordinating Committee



MPO Products

	Approved by	Time Horizon	Contents	Update Requirements
UPWP	MPO	1-2 Years	Planning Studies, Tasks, Budget	Annual
LRTP	MPO	20 Years (min.) 25 Years (preferred)	Future Goals, Strategies & Projects	Every 4 years for non- attainment / maintenance areas
TIP	MPO/ Governor	5 Years	Transportation Investments/ Projects	Every 1-2 years (Annual in Missoula)

Current Transportation Commission

Member	Population	Percent of State Population
District 1	305,111	31.9%
District 2	173,101	18.1%
District 3	202,433	21.1%
District 4	80,374	8.4%
District 5	196,842	20.6%
Total	957,861	
Average	191,572	20.0%

MPO Population

MPO	Population	Percent of State Pop.
Billings	114,339	11.9%
Missoula	93,865	9.8%
Great Falls	70,129	7.3%
MPO Total	278,333	29.1%
State Total	957,861	

Proposed Transportation Commission

Member	Population	Est. Native American Pop.	Net. Population	Percent of State Population
District 1 – MPO	211,246	16,083	195,163	20.4%
District 2	173,101	13,179	159,922	16.7%
District 3 – MPO	132,304	10,073	122,231	12.8%
District 4	80,374	6,119	74,255	7.8%
District 5 – MPO	82,503	6,281	76,222	8.0%
Billings MPO	114,339	8,705	105,634	11.0%
Missoula MPO	93,865	7,146	86,719	9.1%
Great Falls MPO	70,129	5,339	64,790	6.8%
Native American	72,927	72,927	72,927	7.6%
Total			957,861	
6 February 2009 Average			106,429	11.1%

How Urban is Montana?

April 24, 2008

Jurisdiction	Population	Percent of Total Population	Land Area (Square Miles)	Percent of Total Land Area	Population/ Square Mile
Montana	957,861	100.0%	147,046.0	100.0%	6.5
Billings	100,148	10.5%	33.7	0.023%	2,971.8
Missoula	64,081	6.7%	23.8	0.016%	2,692.5
Great Falls	58,536	6.1%	19.5	0.013%	3,003.4
Bozeman	35,061	3.7%	13.0	0.009%	2,697.0
Butte-Silver Bow*	32,110	3.4%	718.3	0.488%	44.7
Helena	27,885	2.9%	14.0	0.010%	1,991.8
Kalispell	19,432	2.0%	5.5	0.004%	3,559.0
7 City Total	337,253	35.2%	827.8	0.563%	407.4
Remainder	620,608	64.8%	146,218	99.437%	4.2

County	County Population	Percent of Total	Land Area (Square Miles)	Percent of Total Land Area	Population/ Square Mile
	957,861		147,046.0		6.5
Yellowstone	139,936	14.6%	2,635.2	1.8%	38.0
Missoula	105,650	11.0%	2,598.0	1.8%	24.7
Cascade	81,775	8.5%	2,697.9	1.8%	21.7
Gallatin	87,359	9.1%	2,605.8	1.8%	13.5
Butte-Silver Bow*	32,652	3.4%	718.3	0.5%	44.7
Lewis & Clark	59,998	6.3%	3,461.0	2.4%	8.1
Flathead	86,844	9.1%	5,098.3	3.5%	3.8
7 County Total	594,214	62.0%	19,814.5	13.5%	17.0
Remainder	363,647	38.0%	127,232	86.5%	4.9

* Combined City-County

Percentage of Population Residing in Incorporated Cities and Towns

State	2007 Population Estimate	Incorporated Place Population Estimate 2007	Unincorporated Place Population Estimate 2007	Incorporated Place Population Percent	Unincorporated Place Population Percent	Ranked by Percent of Incorporated Place Population Percent
District of Columbia	587,868	572,059	15,809	97.3%	2.7%	1
Illinois	12,825,809	10,645,809	2,180,000	83.0%	17.0%	2
Kansas	2,777,382	2,167,135	610,247	78.0%	22.0%	3
Iowa	2,983,360	2,265,268	718,092	75.9%	24.1%	4
Minnesota	5,182,360	3,926,032	1,256,328	75.8%	24.2%	5
California	36,377,534	27,483,025	8,894,509	75.5%	24.5%	6
Nebraska	1,769,473	1,323,605	445,868	74.8%	25.2%	7
North Dakota	637,904	467,785	170,119	73.3%	26.7%	8
Oklahoma	3,608,123	2,610,016	998,107	72.3%	27.7%	9
Utah	2,668,925	1,865,680	803,245	69.9%	30.1%	10
Alaska	681,111	455,107	226,004	66.8%	33.2%	11
Wisconsin	5,598,893	3,695,369	1,903,524	66.0%	34.0%	12
Texas	23,843,432	15,730,828	8,112,604	66.0%	34.0%	13
Ohio	11,477,641	7,473,965	4,003,676	65.1%	34.9%	14
Wyoming	523,252	335,067	188,185	64.0%	36.0%	15
Arizona	6,357,421	4,045,436	2,307,985	63.7%	36.3%	16
South Dakota	795,689	503,286	292,403	63.3%	36.7%	17
New York	19,429,316	12,145,833	7,283,483	62.5%	37.5%	18
Colorado	4,842,770	3,025,069	1,817,701	62.5%	37.5%	19
Missouri	5,878,399	3,652,026	2,226,373	62.1%	37.9%	20
Indiana	6,335,862	3,883,086	2,452,776	61.3%	38.7%	21
Oregon	3,735,549	2,265,460	1,470,089	60.6%	39.4%	22
United States	301,290,332	173,299,783	127,990,549	57.5%	42.5%	23
Arkansas	2,830,557	1,624,443	1,206,114	57.4%	42.6%	24
New Mexico	1,964,402	1,126,538	837,864	57.3%	42.7%	25
Idaho	1,496,145	848,727	647,418	56.7%	43.3%	26
Alabama	4,626,595	2,594,314	2,032,281	56.1%	43.9%	27
Washington	6,449,511	3,515,109	2,934,402	54.5%	45.5%	28
Michigan	10,049,790	5,435,344	4,614,446	54.1%	45.9%	29
Tennessee	6,149,116	3,302,336	2,846,780	53.7%	46.3%	30
Rhode Island	1,053,136	548,968	504,168	52.1%	47.9%	31
Louisiana	4,373,310	2,234,167	2,139,143	51.1%	48.9%	32
Montana	956,624	484,384	472,240	50.6%	49.4%	33
Mississippi	2,921,030	1,438,811	1,482,219	49.3%	50.7%	34
New Jersey	8,653,126	4,087,132	4,565,994	47.2%	52.8%	35
Massachusetts	6,467,915	3,011,742	3,456,173	46.6%	53.4%	36
Pennsylvania	12,419,930	5,620,666	6,799,264	45.3%	54.7%	37
North Carolina	9,041,594	4,046,308	4,995,286	44.8%	55.2%	38
Nevada	2,554,344	1,142,637	1,411,707	44.7%	55.3%	39
Florida	18,199,526	7,807,939	10,391,587	42.9%	57.1%	40
Virginia	7,698,775	2,983,123	4,715,652	38.7%	61.3%	41
Kentucky	4,236,308	1,626,135	2,610,173	38.4%	61.6%	42
Connecticut	3,489,868	1,324,639	2,165,229	38.0%	62.0%	43
West Virginia	1,809,836	641,246	1,168,590	35.4%	64.6%	44
South Carolina	4,404,914	1,410,830	2,994,084	32.0%	68.0%	45
Georgia	9,523,297	2,994,514	6,528,783	31.4%	68.6%	46
New Hampshire	1,312,256	405,333	906,923	30.9%	69.1%	47
Hawaii	1,277,356	371,657	905,699	29.1%	70.9%	48
Maine	1,315,398	344,414	970,984	26.2%	73.8%	49
Maryland	5,618,899	1,425,641	4,193,258	25.4%	74.6%	50
Delaware	861,953	214,718	647,235	24.9%	75.1%	51
Vermont	620,748	151,022	469,726	24.3%	75.7%	52

Montana Code Annotated - 2007

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2-2-121. Rules of conduct for public officers and public employees. (1) Proof of commission of any act enumerated in subsection (2) is proof that the actor has breached a public duty.

(2) A public officer or a public employee may not:

(a) subject to subsection (7), use public time, facilities, equipment, supplies, personnel, or funds for the officer's or employee's private business purposes;

(b) engage in a substantial financial transaction for the officer's or employee's private business purposes with a person whom the officer or employee inspects or supervises in the course of official duties;

(c) assist any person for a fee or other compensation in obtaining a contract, claim, license, or other economic benefit from the officer's or employee's agency;

(d) assist any person for a contingent fee in obtaining a contract, claim, license, or other economic benefit from any agency;

(e) perform an official act directly and substantially affecting to its economic benefit a business or other undertaking in which the officer or employee either has a substantial financial interest or is engaged as counsel, consultant, representative, or agent; or

(f) solicit or accept employment, or engage in negotiations or meetings to consider employment, with a person whom the officer or employee regulates in the course of official duties without first giving written notification to the officer's or employee's supervisor and department director.

(3) (a) Except as provided in subsection (3)(b), a public officer or public employee may not use public time, facilities, equipment, supplies, personnel, or funds to solicit support for or opposition to any political committee, the nomination or election of any person to public office, or the passage of a ballot issue unless the use is:

(i) authorized by law; or

(ii) properly incidental to another activity required or authorized by law, such as the function of an elected public officer, the officer's staff, or the legislative staff in the normal course of duties.

(b) As used in this subsection (3), "properly incidental to another activity required or authorized by law" does not include any activities related to solicitation of support for or opposition to the nomination or election of a person to public office or political committees organized to support or oppose a candidate or candidates for public office. With respect to ballot issues, properly incidental activities are restricted to:

(i) the activities of a public officer, the public officer's staff, or legislative staff related to determining the impact of passage or failure of a ballot issue on state or local government operations;

(ii) in the case of a school district, as defined in Title 20, chapter 6, compliance with the requirements of law governing public meetings of the local board of trustees, including the resulting dissemination of information by a board of trustees or a school superintendent or a designated employee in a district with no superintendent in support of or opposition to a bond issue or levy submitted to the electors. Public funds may not be expended for any form of commercial advertising in support of or opposition to a bond issue or levy submitted to the electors.

(c) This subsection (3) is not intended to restrict the right of a public officer or public employee to express personal political views.

(4) A candidate, as defined in 13-1-101(6)(a), may not use or permit the use of state funds for any advertisement or public service announcement in a newspaper, on radio, or on television that contains the candidate's name, picture, or voice except in the case of a state or national emergency and then only if the announcement is reasonably necessary to the candidate's official functions.

(5) A public officer or public employee may not participate in a proceeding when an organization, other than an organization or association of local government officials, of which the public officer or public employee is an officer or director is:

(a) involved in a proceeding before the employing agency that is within the scope of the public officer's or public employee's job duties; or

(b) attempting to influence a local, state, or federal proceeding in which the public officer or public employee represents the state or local government.

(6) A public officer or public employee may not engage in any activity, including lobbying, as defined in 5-7-102, on behalf of an organization, other than an organization or association of local government officials, of which the public officer or public employee is a member while performing the public officer's or public employee's job duties. The provisions of this subsection do not prohibit a public officer or public employee from performing charitable fundraising activities if approved by the public officer's or public employee's supervisor or authorized by law.

(7) A listing by a public officer or a public employee in the electronic directory provided for in 30-17-101 of any product created outside of work in a public agency is not in violation of subsection (2)(a) of this section. The public officer or public employee may not make arrangements for the listing in the electronic directory during work hours.

(8) A department head or a member of a quasi-judicial or rulemaking board may perform an official act notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2)(e) if participation is necessary to the administration of a statute and if the person complies with the disclosure procedures under 2-2-131.

(9) Subsection (2)(d) does not apply to a member of a board, commission, council, or committee unless the member is also a full-time public employee.

(10) Subsections (2)(b) and (2)(e) do not prevent a member of the governing body of a local government from performing an official act when the member's participation is necessary to obtain a quorum or to otherwise enable the body to act. The member shall disclose the interest creating the appearance of impropriety prior to performing the official act.

History: En. 59-1706 by Sec. 6, Ch. 569, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 59-1706; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 59, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 562, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 42, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 122, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 58, L. 2003; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 145, L. 2005; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 173, L. 2005; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 437, L. 2005.

Provided by Montana Legislative Services